For the Standard.

Blood has stained our loveliest vallies, Blood has stained our loftiest hills; Blood has stained our mightiest rivers, Blood has stained our humblest rills lil od has stained our fields of harvest, Blood has stained our fields of snow; Blood has stained our ancient forests, Shall it never cease to flow?

Blood has stained our nation's highways, Blood is on the iron bars, Blood is dripping on the cushions, And the flooring of the cars; On the pathway to the school-house,

Where the little children go; Even in the house of worship Shall it never cease to flow?

Easier far the task to find it Than to find where it is not In the parlor of the mansion, By the hearth-stone of the cot: There it stains the shroud, the coffin, There has set its sign of woe On young, graceful, radiant tresse Shall it never cease to flow?

And we find the blood-scent even In the moru and evening air, When we pray, Oh, God of mercy Do we offer blood with prayer? When we utter our thanksgiving For the mighty debt we owe, Is the breath of praise blood-tainted? Can it ever cease to flow?

Tremble! tremble! oh, ye leaders Of this fratricidal war! Shudder at the dread revealings Of each little trembling star; Stand aghast before the moonbeams And the sun-beams when they glow O'ar this wine-press of our nation-Shall it never cease to flow?

When we turn from mammon's altan Turn from mad ambition's shrine. To "forgive and be forgiven" By the grace of love divine; When we look on men as brothers, When we seek the Lord to know, Then His word will stay the deluge, And the red blood cease to flow.

Casualties of N. C. Troops at the Battles of Gettysburg, Pa.

FROM THE METH N. C. TROOPS .- We are permitted, says the Fayettev.ile Observer, to make the following extracts from a letter of Lieut. John II. McGilvary, to his father in this place. Lieutenant McG. was struck three times, and writes from Winchester, where he is recovering from his wound, and hopes to be well again in a week :-

Winchester, July 9, 1863.

The battle was grand, sublime, awid. Neithelanguage nur pen can describe the scene. The enemy were strewn in piles—some in rows just as they were standing when they foll—the ground was literally blue. Our brig side (l'ettigrew's) that day was opposed to the Iron brig side—never having been repulsed before (so I heard some of the priseners say) but, said they, "we were compelled to yield this time." One asked, "what men fought them that day" in a certain part of the line, being answered v North Carolinians," he said, "I don't want to fight them again." WINCHESTER, July 9, 1863. List of Curvalties, Co. II., 26th Reg's. N. O. T., battle at

Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863.
Lt Murdo McLeod, com'dg.—Killed—Sorgt A M McAulay, Corpl Sam'l P Short; Privates Arch'd A Clark, Colin B McKnuon, Thos Johnson, S J McIntosh, N A Currie, Wounded Lt Murdo McLeod, severely, breast and should lay, Corpl Sam'l P Short; Privates Arch'd A Clark, Colin B McKinnon, Thos Johnson, S J McIntosh, N A Currie, Wounded It Murdo McLeod, severely, breast and shoulder; Lt G Wilcox, painful wound, side and foot; Lt J H Mctilvery, slightly, leg; O Sergt A M Dunlap, severely, thigh and arm; Sergt Jas D Gilliam, severely, side; Sergeant L A Currie, flesh, leg; Corpl W J McNeill, slightly, thigh sund arm; Sergt Jas D Gilliam, severely, slightly, band; Bradly Bradly, severely, thigh and arm; Malcom Brewer, hand; W D Brewer, shoulder, (since died;) J S Brown, supposed to be killed; J A J Buchan, slightly, shoulder; L W Currie, severely, side, and arm; Levi Davis, flesh, thigh; W T Denson, slightly, hand; W J D Dowd, badly, both legs; A B Fry, severely, breast; J C Fry, slightly, bath is gained; George T Fry, severely, breast; J C Fry, slightly, hand; George T Fry, severely, breast; J C Fry, slightly, band; George T Fry, severely, breast; J C Fry, slightly, band; George T Fry, severely, breast; J C Fry, slightly, band; George T Fry, severely, breast; J C Fry, slightly, bath legs; Thos J Hogan, badly, jaw; N Hunsucker, slightly, head; S J Johnson, flesh, cibow and side; J Jo E Ketth, slightly, foot; Daniel Malone, bowels and bands, (since died;) J S Maness, dangerous, throat; J B Martin, severely, shoulder; J A Medin, dangerous, abdomen; Ban'l McCaskill, severely, thigh, (since died;) A D McCallum, shoulder, (since died;) Dan'l McDonald, slightly, right hand; John McKinnon, throat, (since died;) W K Nunnery, flesh, jaw and leg; John Pardons, flesh, is while gail and provided provid

who have lottowed him until they too shall be as silent as he. May he rest in peace!
Lieut. Col. Lane was badly wounded, and I hope will recover soon. Major Jones was struck with a shell, and stunged pretty badly. Adjt Jordan was badly wounded. Sergt haj hoRae's thigh was shot very badly.

[Correspondence of the Fayetteville Observer.]

RICHMOND, July 12.

Bith's, Rodes' and Pickett's Divisions bore the brunt of the battle. Pattigrew's, Daniel's and Iverson's Brigaded were bally cut up. Pettigrew wounded, his Adjutant Geag Bughes, badly wounded. Capt. McCrary of Pettigrew's staff killed wille carrying the colors of the 26th regiment. Lt. Col. Andrews of the 26 battalion killed. Only 80 of the battalion for duty after the fights. Col Marshall, Lt. Col Parks and Maj Richardson of the 52d regiment supposed killed, and Capt. McCain killed. Lt. Hearne, of Stanly, commands the regiment. Col Faribault of the 47th wounded and Lt. Col Graves and Maj Crudup reported killed.—Col Leventhorpe of the 11th dangerously wounded, Maj Boss killed. Three Lieutenants of the Chapel Bill company, 11th regiment, killed, the Captain wounded. Col Burgwyn of the 26th killed carrying the colors; Lt Col Lane badly wounded in the mouth and head and Maj. Jones, now commanding the brigade, slightly wounded; also in 26th Capt Wilson and Lt Richardson of Union county killed; and from Wake, Capt Adams and Lt Jones wounded. Lta Broughton and Woodall killed, and Capt Brewer of Chatham, and three Lieutenauts wounded. Lt Murdock McLeod from Moore, badly wounded in the shoulder; Lts Wilcox and McGilvary also wounded. Capt McLaughlin, of Anson, and three Lieutenauts wounded in hand; Lt Lilly, in hip; Lt Bonry, in thigh; J A Polk also wounded.—Stokes McRee, of Richmend county, Sergt Major 26th regiment, anottal y wounded. Adjt Jordan also wounded.—The 26th regiment went in 800, and after first day had 214 for duty, after next day 78 drew rations; 14 men shot carrying flag of 28th. Lt Bond, Aid to Gen. Daniel, badly wounded. Col. Kenan, 48d regiment, flash wound, high; Capt Kenan, ditto; Lt Col Boyd, 45th, wounded. Of three Anson companies, Lt W W Boggan killed, Lt Moore, alight wound in leg; Lt Polk, contusion in hip; Lt Flake, in leg; Lt Shepherd in leg, flash wound, and many killed and bodly wounded thought to have lost 1,000 killed and wounded. 23d regiment auffered heavily. But fe RICHMOND, July 12. Truly yours, LONG GRABS

Pfly-fifth Regiment N. C. S. The following partial list of ensualties among officers of

Col Conn. lly, left arm amputated and accarely wound-dipole in de. Owing to weakening effects of his wounds, ad in the Cashtown, Penn., and has fallen into the hands . Smith, mortally wounded has since diede , contusion on left leg.
Jordan, taken prisoner.
A.—Capt. Upchurch, killed.
Gilreath, killed.

D Capt Dickson and Lt. Bethel, taken prinoners.

U Capt Randell and Lieut. Townes, taken prisoners.—

Landell severely wounded in face.

E—Capt. Whitehead, slightly wounded on head.

E—Capt. Whited, slightly wounded in face. Lt. Lee,

H-Capt. Satterfield, killed; Lt. Lillington, fiesh wound brough thigh; Lieut. Blount, captured and Lieut. Holt, conded in east of leg.

A VILLAGE IN MOURING.—The following casualties are reported in the battle of Gettysburg in the companies from the village of Chapel Hill:—

Killed—Major Joseph Hubbard Saunders, 33d regiment; Lieuts. John Henderson McDade, James Wesley Williams, Nat. Brooks Tinny, 11th regiment; Lieut. Wm. M. Mickle, 37th regiment; Sergeant William Whitted, Corporal Wm. Spencer Durham and William Sugg. (reported.)

Captain Elijah Graham Morrow, of the 28th regiment, is wounded and prisoner, and Lieut. Lewis Battle wounded and a prisoner.

and a prisoner.

How many more of the gallant boys from Chapel Hill were killed and wounded in this terrible battle is not known, but enough is known to justify us in denominating it a village of mourning.—Progress.

Col. Jno. H. Whitaker, of the 9th N. C. cavalry, was recently killed in a skirmish in Virginia.—Ib.

List of Ciovalties in 28th Reg't N. C. T., at the battle of Falling Water Dam, No. 4, Md., July 15th, 1868. Company B—Robt. B. Stone and Leroy Wilson, missing.
C—Able Harmon, missing.
E—J. H. Hunsucker, missing.
G—R. L. Catis, H. C. Sykes, missing.

G-R. L. Catis, H. U. Oyan,
I-lienry Bundy, missing.
K-E. H. Milton, missing.
W, H. A. SPEER, Lieut. Col.,
Command'g 28th N. O. T.

For the Standard. FORT HEMBREN, Clay Co., M. C., July 8th, 1863.

July 8th, 1863. )

W. W. Holden, Esq.:

DRAR SIR:—Permit me to suggest another name for your "roll of honor." John T. Cherry, who lives near Pt. Hembree, Clay county, N. C., has a mill, and while refusing to self corn and rye to speculators at any price, has formished soldiers families and other poor persons, never charging more than \$2 per bushel, and says he don't want any more. Others around him are selling at from \$5 to \$7 per bushel. Mr. Cherry was a firm Union man at the beginning of our troubles.

beginning of our troubles.

The wheat crop in this county is not first rate—the rye

The wheat crop in this county is not first rate—the rye is very good. The corn is very much in the weeds in consequence of so much rain, and so very few hands to work. Some fear the small grain will not all be saved, for the want of hands to gather it.

Will you be so kind, Mr. Editor, as to inform Jeff. Davis and his Destructive coadjutors, that, after they make the next draw of men from this mountain region, if they please, as an act of great and special mercy, be so gracious as to call out a few, just a few of their exampted pets from Mississippi, Georgia and South Carolina, to knock the women and children of the mountains in the head, to put them out of their misery. Assure Mr. Davis that his pets them out of their misery. Assure Mr. Davis that his pettin such a campaign will be in no danger; the poor women and children will be so weak they can't hurt them.

Yours, &c.,

HEADQ'RS. 41ST REG'T. N. C. T.,
PRIESBURG, VA., July 17th, 1863.

MR. EDITOR:—I will write you a few lines to relieve the
many anxious friends that watch this regiment wherever
it gues. To the friends of company I, I would say, that we are enjoying splendid bealth and getting along finely. The the companies of the regiment are also enjoying fine health. We have been on the march for about two weeks in the vicinity of Petersburg and Richmond, having proceeded as far as Bowling Green, about seventeen miles from Fredericksburg. I expect to leave here every day, though we may stay a week or two.

There is no news here of interest. Our pickets report

that there are five or six gun boats, two monitors, and two or three transports in the James River, near Fort Powha-I don't think that they have any intention of advancing from that quarter, though if they do, the boys will give them a lively time as they very well know.

Mr. Editor, before closing, I wish to set before the officers and people of the commonwealth of North-Carouna.

Mr. Editor, before closing, I wish to set before the offi-cers and people of the commonwealth of North-Caronus, a fact or two concerning this regiment, which is this, that some of us have been in the service 12 months, and have not yet received our Confederate bounty. Why is this?— Another fact is, that we have not been paid one cent since the 1st day of January, 1863; so you see we have not been paid off in about six months and a half. I need not tell you that we are out of money where every thing is so high and we get so, little when we are naid off executally since und we get so little when we are paid off, especially since we have not been paid off in such a long time

I wish to know why it is that we are kept out of our money so long? Whose fault is it? Is it the fault of our Quartermaster or Assistant Quartermasters, who fill every hotel and village in our Confederacy? or is it mismanage-ment in some other departments of our government? It is

one or the other.

I appeal to the officers of our government to look into this matter and not to let us suffer. I say we need our money, and I hope that our higher officers will see that we get what justly belong us, and that we are satisfied.

I also noticed to day in a Richmond paper, where a Vin

ginia Colonel has been appointed over a North-Carolina regiment. Why is this? Have we not men smart enough in North-Carolina to be placed over North-Carolinians? I say we have. Then I am sorry to see such management carried on. I say let North-Carolinians rule North-Carolina. While we cheerfully obey the laws of our Confederacy, it is a sting to every North Carolinian to have officers appointed over them from any other State than North-Carolina. Can't we fight without Virginians to lead us? or are we too unworthy to have the honor of being an officer? or is a Colonel's wages too much for a North-Carolinian?

North-Carolina—I love thy name—see then that thy sons are not deprived of their rights; your troops are foremost in battle, and why not in other respects where bravery is not required.

A TRUE NORTH-CAROLINIAN.

For the Standard. RALBIGH FAIR GROUND HOSPITAL, } July 16th, 1863.

Mr. Epiron:—When the war commenced, some men in our country promised the poor men if they would volun-teer, their families should never suffer for any thing to eat while they had any bread and meat. Now, I have known some of these soldiers' wives, (to whom such good prom-Mr. Eptron :- When the war commenced, some men is some of these soldiers' wives, (to whom such good promises were made,) to go to these same men for bread and meat when they had nothing to eat, not even a piece of bread for their little children, and these good men with their cribs full of coru, and snoke houses full of meat, would not sell them any thing for the money. At another time my wife went to Mr. B. S. to get some corn, and he told her that he would give her a bushel of corn if she would never come back even would never come back again.

Mr. Editor, is it not bard to fight for such men's proper

ty, when I get the pitiful sum of eleven dollars per mouth? Lord have mercy on all such men and help them to do bet.

For the Standard. Mn Epron:—Your neighbor, the Church Intelligencer, has recently assumed to define "treason before God and man." Applying his own definition to those guilty according to his own definition, he exclaims, in a kind of transport of feeling-" away with such soulless trash from

transport of feeling—" away with such soulless trash from among us!"

Now I only wish to notice this development of editorial feeling as an instructive social phenomenon. It is, indeed, a very curious circumstance. Treason is, I believe, the highest crime against legitimate government, and has, therefore, a legislative definition. The zeal of the reverend gentlemsn, however, pays no attention to legislative definitions—strikes cut a sketch of treason according to his own fancy, and then, on the strength of his own idea of their guilt, proceeds to exile or destroy his fellow-citizens. What makes it more peculiarly strange is this: this summary combination of judicial and legislative powers, in the sole person of the Editor of the Church Intelligencer—himself a clergyman, he assumes to wield as against his brethren. His notions are vague and shadowy indeed.—He writes as if in a passion. The not doing of certain things—matters of social or parochial discretion, matters indifferent and of variable policy, about which it has always been allowable to differ, he declares to be "treason against God and man." That is to say, he makes a law, applies it to the condemnation of his brethren and fellow-citizens, and then executes sentence.

In all this it has seemed to me, Mr. Editor, that there is something instructive. These are times that try character. Unbalanced minds are easily upset, of course. Plainly, the Intelligencer, through mere infirmity, has fallen into despotism of a rank odor.

The Intelligencer had no thought of doing so. It was mere lack of balance. Excitement was upon him; he lost court of himself, lost his erectness of judgment, uttered something rapidly in the way of uncontrollable declamation, and behold when you read it—a principle at which popes and tyrants rejoice. The fire of passion has a wonderfully transmuting power. The Reverend Editor might doubtless adopt the language of apology which Aaron (a pricst) adopted:—"I cast the gold sulo the fire and there came out this caff;" and probably should h smong us!"

Now I only wish to notice this development of editoria

could wish that our good friends and loyal critizens of northern birth would therefore, remember this; and "know themselves," and not rush their loyalty headlong into despotism. I really hope they will not ride the stout solt Southern Independence till they break his wind.

Mn. Entron: How will the Jefferson Davis' toadies respond to the call of their master on the Governor of North-Carolina, for seven thousand troops for State defence; after having raked the State as with a fine tooth comb for conscripts? Will they, like a pig with his tail in the vice, squeak conflict! conflict! as they did during the session of the last Legislature? or will they ignore the ground they then occupied and say there is an overruling necessity for the measure now, that did not exist at the time our Governor recommended the measure to the Legislature? To avoid any conflict between our State and Confederate authorities, I think the Governor ought to know of Mr. Davis whother he intended that his parasites, the blubbering sections accessionist should be embraced in the requisition for troops. It is a matter of some importance to the President if he expects to have a use for them in the future, either to break up or make governments, for I tell him and them their conduct and prescue have been tolerated by honest men about as long as circumstances will justify.—They will have either to quit speculating on the necessation of the widow and orphan and the blood of the brave soldier, or receive the door their informance conduct bestly suities.

It may be that they will be wanted to fill the offices under that abourd and wicked measure known as the Tax in Kind bill, which is hothing but that infamous, twenty negro feature in the conscript law galvanized into life for the special benefit of those, who promised the people that they would wade up to their arm pits in blood and carrage for the cause of the South, but who have taken particular pains not to expose themselves either to Yankee cowardice or Yankee lead.

Take this measure in connection with the circumstances.

net to expose themselves either to Yankes cowardios or Yankes lead.

Take this measure in connexion with the circumstances by which we are surrounded, and every intelligent, honest man will come to one of two conclusions, that it was conceived either in wickedness or from a degree of ignorance of duty, that would have put an intelligent school boy to the blush. Can our people be less patriotic than they have been? Have they not responded promptly to every requisition made upon them either for men or provisions? Will the bill increase the quantity of produce or facilitate its transportation, where it is most needed? True there are a few accession Shylocks that have turned a deaf ear to the cries of suffering humanity. Let them alone, they are heaping up wrath to themselves, a nest of porcupine quills awaits them.

The injustice of the bill is another insuperable objection to it. The farming interest of the country is burthened with at least two thirds or three fourths of the tax. Then there are some of the details of the bill too absurd to be tolerated; the idea of requiring the farmer to pay in kind a tenth of his pea and potatoes crop is rich indeed. We supposed until now that the peas and potatoes were used for the purpose of fattening our pork and consequently save our corn. And the idea too of hauling a tenth part of the potatoe crop over paths and roads eight miles, and tumbling them out under open aheds exposed to the weather would put a tyro to ahame. But what care they for all that so the object of the bill can be successfully consummated? Fill the offices created by the bill, with a parcel of brass button chaps, that don't know which end of a potatoe sprout ought to be set in the ground, to insult and tord it over the people of the country, and all will be right with the favored few, who have but little at stake in the issue now pending, between the two sections of our bleeding country. the favored few, who have Jut little as so of our bleed now pending, between the two sections of our bleed July, 1863.

> For the Standard. Correspondence. Camp live Rag. N. O T. Fr. Brance, Near Hamilton, N. O., June 20, '63.

Sin: - A report is circulating in the regiments of North Sin:—A report is circulating in the regiments of North Carolina troops, and especially is those regiments which have in them companies from the Congressional district you represent, which is calculated to do you an injury. It is, that in the late Congress of the Confederate States, whilst other salaries and fees were advancing, you voted against increasing the pay of the soldiers. I have never believed this report, and knowing you so well, and having myself heretofore assisted in placing you in the position which in my opinion you fill with the highest ability, doing honor both to yourself and your constituents. I write ing honor both to yourself and your constituents, I write you this letter that you may place yourself right before the brave men who have left their homes, and are perling

all for our common cause.

The soldier has a home, though humble it may be, and dear ones are there around its hearth-stone which occupy and fill up his thoughts, and now that the extortioners and speculators are awarming and devouring as they go, and since it takes eight dollars to buy what one former! would, the soldier feels that at \$11 per month, his wif and little ones must suffer.

and little ones must suffer.

Whilst ail aboutd join the army that can, yet some must remain at home for good causes. As the field requires the best Generals and bravest men, so the Cabinet requires our purest and wisest statesmen; and feeling every contidence in you, I have the honor to

Vary respectfully, &c. L. F. EVFRETT.

MURPRESSBORO', N. C., July 11, 1863. Lt. L. P. Boerett, Hamilton, N. C .: DEAR SIR: - Your letter of last month has been received.

You are aware of the causes which have delayed an answer. and I need not repeat them.

You inform me of the circulation of a report in such of the North-Carolina regiments as have in them companies from this Congressional District, that in the late Congress of the Confederate States, whilst other salaries and fees

were advanced. I opposed, by my vote, an increase of the pay of the soldiers; and you do me the justice to express your own disbelief of its truth. For your friendly confidence and candor, I feel under strong obligations, as your communication affords me a fit opportunity to notice and carreet the charge. correct the charge.

I am at a loss to know how and with whom such a report originated, but not as to the purposes of its circulation.—
It is utterly without foundation and faise. Hy action has been the exact reverse of that imputed. While I voted uniformly and steadily for an increase of the pay of the private soldier in the different forms in which the proposition was presented to the House, I voted against an advance of the compensation allowed the employees of the government, among other reasons, because of its injustice to those who were bearing the hardships and privations of active service in the field.

tatives, by large majorities, passed a bill increasing the pay of privates from eleven to fifteen dollars a month.—
These bills were defeated in the Senate. I supported also a proposition to allow a commutation in money for deficient rations which was supposed to equal the proposed increase of pay. At the last session and near its close, hefore the bill, on motion of the Hon, Mr. Garnett, the House enlarg bill, on motion of the Hon. Mr. Garnett, the House enlarged the appropriation reported by the committee of Ways Means for the support of the army, to a sum sufficient to cover the contemplated increase of the soldiers pay. The Senate reduced the appropriation to the estimate of the committee. The House to save the bill receded from its position and agreed to the amoudment of the Senate. On both occasions I sustained the proposition of Mr. Garnett, voting for it in the first instance and against according to the Senate amountment.

show what my course has been, in the absence of a published journal, on the subject to which the charges refer.

It is quite unpleasant to enter into such personal details, bearing the appearance of seeking popularity through unworthy means; and nothing but the duty I owe myself and respect for others, induces me now to notice and correct false and injurious accusations, which, unanswered, might derive some amongst from any silence, and ultimately three derive some support from my silence and ultimately for themselves upon the conviction of the public mind. No do I wish to fasten any prejudice towards such as different with me as to the propriety and policy of the propose measure. I do not refer in this remark to my colleagues, for measura. I do not refer in this remark to my colleagues, for in this as in most matters of general policy, our sentiments were in harmony. I am sure that the good of the country and the success of our cause were the aim and end of the efforts of ail. I have been in no assembly where have been displayed more unselfish and elevated patriotism, and singleness and sincerity of purpose by joint legislation to secure the successful issue of the great struggle for political freedom in which we are engaged. Differing as the members often did as to means, they did not differ as to the edject to be obtained. Our gallant army, by its endurance, its valor, and its patriotism, has won the admiration and possesses the full confidence of its Congress as of the entire country. It is of the highest importance that confidence should be reciprocal and cordial. It shall be my aim as long as deserved, to foster and promote the harmony and good will between these branches of the public service, that the united labors of the council and field may most efficiently work out our political deliverance and firmly efficiently work out our political deliverance and firmly maintain the great right of self-government involved in this, as in our first revolution.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.,

W. N. H. SMITH.

The Exemption Act. The following is a copy of the act amendatory of the "Exemption Act" of last session, as passed by Congress at

empt certain persons from military service, etc., approved 11th October, 1862."

1. The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That so much of the act approved October 11th, 1862, as exempts from military service "one person, either as agent, owner, or overseer, on each plantation on which one white person is required to be kept by the laws or ordinances of anyState, and on which there is no white male adult not liable to military service, and in States having no such aw, one person, as agent, owner, or overseer, on each plan-lation of twenty aegroes, and on which there is no white male adult not liable to military service," and also the following lause of said act, to wit: "and, furthermore, for addition-al police for every twenty negroes, on two, or more planta-lions, within five miles of each other, and each having less than twenty negroes, and on which there is no white male dult not liable to military duty, one person, being the oldest of the owners or overseers on such plantations," be said are hereby repealed.

oldest of the owners or overseers on such plantations," be said are hereby repealed.

9. For the police and management of slaves there shall be exempted one person on each farm or plantation, the sole property of a minor, a person of unsound mind, a feme sole, or a person absent from home in the military or naval service of the Confederacy, on which there are twenty or more slaves; propided, the person so exempted was employed and acting as an overseer previous to the 16th April, 1863, and there is no white male adult on said farm or plantation who is not liable to military duty, which fact shall be verified by the affidsvits of said person and two respectable. 1863, and there is no white male soult on said farm or plantation who is not liable to military duty, which fact shall be verified by the affidavits of said person and two respectable eitizens, and shall be filed with the enrolling officer; and provided, the owner of such farm or plantation, his agent or legal representative, shall make affidavit and deliver the same to the enrolling officer that after diligent effort no everseer can be procured for such farm or plantation not liable to military duty; provided further, that this clause shall not extend to any farm or plantation on which the aegroes have been placed by division from any other farm or plantation, since the 11th day of October, 1862; provided further, that for every parson exempted as aforesaid, and during the period of such examption, there shall be paid annually into the public treasury by the owners of such slaves, the sum of five hundred dollars.

3. Such other persons shall be exempted as the President shall be satisfied ought to be exempted, in districts of country deprived of white or slave labor indispensable to the production of grain or provisions, necessary for the support of the population remaining at home, and also, on account of justice, equity and necessity.

4. In addition to the State officers exempted by the act of October 11th, 1842, there shall, also, be exempted all State officers whom the Governor of any State may claim to have exempted for the due administration of the government and laws thereof; but this exemption shall not continue in any State after the adjournment of the next regular session of its Legislature, unless such Legislature shall by law exempt them from military duty in the Prosiculal Army of the Confederate States.

New Destreuctive Missile.—A shall for rifles has

New Destructive Musica.—A shell for rifles has been invented by Capt. Norton, of the British army. Le. Co. H, 55rm Rue's N. C. T.

of the widow and orphan and the blood of the brave soldier, or receive the doom their influences conduct justly entitles them to.

It is charged with solid phosphorus. Projected from carely piatol it lodged in a deal board and burned with a fierce flame for some time.

For the Standard. THE DEATH OF GENERAL PRITIGREW. A PERSONA

BY PONT TAYLORD.

The sky was clad in gloom, for it wept for Pettigrew, Whose life's sun had set on his sad sunny land, He was braver than the brave and truer than the true, His bold brigade obeyed his clarion command.

At Gettysburg he fought, sustaining his country's cause Hurled from happy homes the sullen Northland foe; He bled for a People's right to make the people's laws. Talked with death on the field to shield them from woe.

Foremost in all fields of the Sciences and of wars, The smooth paths of Letters and rough walks of Art, Stood this wise son of Pallas and gallant son of Mars-Gentle as a dove, yet with an eagle's beart. †

His State may suffer most but the world will feel his less In Heaven with the blest, unscathed by battle's sears He'll watch the welkin ways and guard our Southern Oross, Known as a friend be welcomed home 'midst the Stare I Rhamkatte, July 18, 1863.

· Gon. Pettigrow first introduced into our group the French system of drilling by bugie calls † Gen. P. was a thorough Linguist and was versed to sine lan gaages—5 Modern and 4 Ancient,

† Gen. P. was believed to be one of the best Astronomers and
Mathematician's of his day, and was thoroughly conversant with
the movements of all the Heavenly spheres.

For the Standard.

Mr. Entron:—We make no hesitation in saying that you are undoubtedly the friend of soldiers' wives; if so, we invoke you to insert a few lines in your most valuable and widely circulated paper in behalf of your unworthy servants. We are sorry to state to you, that we have a man in this county by the name of Spencer Wood, who has been one of the most crazy of Destructives. He has been ready at almost any time to see his equals hurried away from their wives and children, and sent to the most remote parts of the Confederacy, while he has been doing his hard fighting at home. He has been very careful not to risk his worthless carcass in front of Yankee guns and batteries. I will inform you that his rage became so great in the autset of the war, that he said the direct time that in the outset of the war, that he said the first time that Yankee invaders set their feet on North Carolina's soil, that if he was eating his morning's meal when the news came to him, he would not finish eating, but would start

Now, Mr. Editor, the Yankees have the most valuable part of the o'd North State, and have been making raids into our country, tearing up railroads, burning bridges, and alas! where is this man? He is at home where he intends to stay as long as he can. I will state to the public, that at the time of the draft his back was so bad off at that critical period that he could not "be about," and when the men were ordered to be enrolled up to 40, he was 42 the men were ordered to be enrolled up to 40, he was 42 years of age, and since it has come to 45 he is 47, and if the militia bill had passed up to sixty. I think it quite probable that he would have been sixty-two. We tell the public he is a preacher. He also said that he could see Mr. Lincoln stuck full of pine sticks, and then fired and be fifty years dying. We will mention that in his hot haste to hurry men off to the army, he has not done any thing for any of the soldiers' wives, only one, and she lives at the new mill. We truly think that he could agree with the Register and Engineer and other Destructive journals. the Register and Enquirer and other Destructive journals. We feel assured that if our little children were to go to his door and cry for bread, that he would seem them with contempt; and if we had no better friends than him, we would expect to suffer in the absence of our husbands. In conclusion, we truly say that the insertion of the above would be very gratifying to the Randolph Co., July 12, 1863.

Patriot please copy.

For the Standard H. K. Bargwyn, Jr., Colonel 26th regiment N. C. troops, fell in a charge upon the enemy at Gettysburg, Pa., on the first day of July, 1863, in the 22d year of his age, deeply regretted is his death by all his command. History will record his worth, and rising generations embalin his memerord his worth, and died without regreated.

E. HENRY HORNADAY, Ord. Sergt. 28th Regt. N. C. T.

A CARD.

We regard the communication in the Standard of the th inst., sigued B. A., as incorrect, malicious, and unmerhave full rolls of the men made out ited by S. Dimock. He has been liberal to soldiers' wives, giving them varus of his own earning, and to one of the three sisters referred to, \$10 50 in bacon.

WM. STAFFORD. ALFRED THOMPSON,

Clover Orchard, N. C., July 15, 1868. Napoleon's Great Battles.

A comparison between the result of some of Napoleon's great battles with those of more recent times would seem to establish the fact that the modern improvement in fire-arms and ordnance, so far from increasing the mortality of war, have rather tended to diminish the number of its vic-tims. Thus at Austerlitz Napoleon's army amounted to 70,000 men, of whom only 45,000 were engaged; the Austro-Russian Army was 90,000 strong. The latter were completely beaten, with a loss of 15,000 killed and wounded, eight Generals and 20,600 men prisoners, and 180 pieces of cannon, and all their artillery and baggage wagons. The French loss was 7,000 killed and wounded.

At Jens and Auerstadt-both of which battles were fought simultaneously by the two main divisions of Napoleon's army—the Prussian army, over 100,000 strong, was almost annihilated. The French killed or wounded 20,000 men and captured 40,000 prisoners, 300 pieces of artillery and 60 standards, with a loss to themselves of only 4,500 killed and wounded.

At Wagram, where both armies were equal in numbers, three hundred thousand men and eleven hundred pieces of artillery were brought into action, with a loss of about 50,000 men killed and wounded on both sides—the victory being won by Napoleon. The battle of Eylau, which was fought by the French with 85,000 men and 350 guns, against 75,-

000 Prussians, with 460 guns, was one of the bloodiest on record. About 50,000 men perished, and both sides claimed the victory.

At Borodino the Russians lost 52,000 men out of

480,000, whilst the French, who had only 100,000 men engaged, won the field with the loss of 30,000. The most gigantic struggle of that period and of history was the three days battle before Leipsic between the allied forces of Russia, Prussia and Austria, 300,000 strong, with 1400 guns against Napoleon's army of 160,000 men and 800 pieces. Against these tremendous odds the French fought with unparalled heroism; and might even had carried the day but for the defection of the Saxon and Wurtenburg troops, who at the most critical period of the battle, went over to the allies and turned their guns against their former comrades. The total loss of the

French during the three days of fighting was 60-

000; that of the allies 50,000-total loss, 110,000

men out of 460,000 engaged. The carnage at Waterloo was also very great in proportion to the number engaged. Napoleon had 67,000 men and 240 guns, Wellington 72,000 which were swelled to over 130,000 towards evening by the arrival of the Prussians. The French loss was 30,000 killed, the English, Dutch and Prussian armies loss over 19,000 men, besides five generals and over one thousand officers of all grades. "It is almost certain says General Jomini (who fought with the allies,) "that Napoleon would have remained master of the field, but for the arrival of 65,000 Prussians in his rear." The English however, stood the brunt of the fight, and got all the credit of a victory which was only secured to them by the arrival of Blucher.—Eichmond Whig.

A SILE DRESS SPOILED .- Among the U. S. flags captured from the enemy and exhibited at the Lib-by prison, is one tuken at Murfreesboro', which has a history. The material of the flag is the silk wedding dress of Mrs. Frank P. Blair, donated by her, in a fit of extravagance, in honor of Frank's election to the Colonelcy of a Dutch regiment last summer. The flag bears the motto-"From St. Louis Friends," in German letters. The silk is stained by the blood and brains of the standard-bearer, who fell, knocked in pieces by a shell, with the flag GIVING PARSES.—There seems to be no doubt

now that most of the negroes, who have lately run away from their masters in this neighborhood, have been furnished with forged passes by parties regu-larly engaged in that business, and that the Yan-kees have agents in our midst who spare no efforts to entice off servants. There is but one trouble in the way of capturing these bold operators, and that is the lack of white witnesses to prove the transactions. Within a few days past facts have been de veloped which will put the police on the track of the offending parties, and when the guilty agents are captured, as they must be, speedy justice should be meted out to them.—Dispatch.

When we dip too deep in pleasure, we always stir a sediment that renders it impure and noxious. May 5, 1868.

"WARS AND BUNGES OF WARS."-It does really appear as if the whole world will be involved in the horrors of a bloody and inhuman war before the termination of our present national difficulties. The Yankee nation has waged an unboly war against the Southern Confederacy; the French Emperor has forced a war with Mexico; the Poles are battling with Russia; Brazil has just cessed to hold diplomatic intercourse with England, and these two Governments are no longer on friendly or speaking terms; in the East the French have a fleet in Oochin Ohina, and the English are gathering an army to help the Emperor of Chins-not that mythical personage, (as the Yankee terms him,) but the real Emperor, the brother of the sun, moon, and stars. Discord and warlike strife now prevails in Japan. The savage Indian—the African as well as the Caucasian race are all incited, and there is nothing talked of but war, war; victory, victory; death, death; blood, blood; crime and carnage! Oh! how long will this state of affairs exist—how long before the olive branch of peace and prosperity will be restored to those who are battling against the chains of military despotism !- Knoz. Chron.

MARRIED.

In the Presbytian Church at Chapel Hill, on the morning of the 29th of June, by the Rev. James Phillips, D. D., Rev. B. E. Coopen, of Sumter district, S. O, to AMMIS E., only daughter of Dr. J. Z. and E. A. Davis, of Chapel Hill. In Orange County, on the 16th inst., at the residence of Mr. Wm. Lloyd, by J. W. Strowd, Esq., Mr. WILLIAM ANDREWS to Miss CHLINA LLOYD.

OBITUARY.

Died, on the 2d July, from wounds received in the bat-tle near Gettysburg, July 1st, 1863, ARCHRALD J. DAVIS, son of Owen and Sarah Davis, of Franklin County, N. O.; in the 25th year of his age. He volunteered May, 1861, in in the 15th N. C. regiment, but was afterwards transferred to the 52d, in which he served faithfully until the time of his death. Ever quietly submitting to the hardships and privations attendant on the soldier's life, he was a true rather and haves saldies and hore his sufferinge with privations attendant on the soldier's life, he was a true patriot and brave soldier, and bore his sufferings with heroic firmness. His dying words were "Oh, my God, I die for my country." He was a dutiful son and affectionate brother. His loss will be deeply felt by his many relatives and friends; for it may with truth be said—
"None knew him but to love him,
None named him but to praise."

A FRIEND. YORTH-CABOLINA, CHATHAM COUN-

ty, Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1868. R. C. Council, Adm'r. of Dempsy Goodwin, vs. Joshua E. Goodwin, Sarah Goodwin, Mary Goodwin, and Shadrack Cole and wife Nancy and Elizabeth Lawrence. In this case it is ordered by the Court that advertisement be made in the Raleigh Standard, according to law for Shadrack Cole and wife Nancy, and Elizabeth Lawrence. rence, to be and appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County of Chatham, in Pittsborough, on the second Monday of August, 1863, then and there to plead, answer or demur to this petition, otherwise judgment pro confesso will be taken as to them.

Witness, ik. C. Cotten, Clerk of said Court, at office, this the 18th July 1863.

R. O. GOTTEN, c. c. c.

B. O. GOTTEN, c. c. c. By WM. F. FOUSHEE, D. C. the 16th July, 1868.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA, JOHN-ston County. Henry Sillivan es. James M. Durham. Attachment. Fall Term of the Superior Court for the County of Johnston, 1863. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that James H. Durham, defendant, resides beyond the limits of this

State: It is, therefore, on motion, ordered by the Court, that advertisement be made for aix weeks successively in the Raleigh Standard, notifying the said James H. Durham of this proceeding, and that unless he appears at the next term of this Court, and answer, plead or demur, the

ham of this processor, and answer, piece of this Court, and answer, piece of this court, at office, witness, Wm. H. Joyner, Clerk of said Court, at office, the 18th day of July, A. D., 1865.

WM. H. JOYNER, c. s. c. (pr. adv. \$10.)

HEADQUARTERS, 39TH REGT. N. C. Militia, July 21st, 1863.—Commanding officers of the different Companies of the 39th Regiment are hereby ordered to have all men between the ages of 18 and 50 not already enrolled in the Confederate service at Salem Church, on Friday the Sist of July, 1868. They will also

L. D. STEPHENSON,

N. J. WHITAKER, Adjutant.

BRITTON'S BLUE-BLACK WRITING FLUID, manufactured by J. E BRITTON, Charlotte, N. C. A superior article! Southern manufacture. Try it! All bottles warranted.

I am manufacturing an article of WRITING INK, equal, if not superior, to any Inks manufactured North. Every person who has tried this Ink speaks well of its quality.—It has a bine black color, and flows freely from the pen.

It can be had either wholesale or retail, by addressing the subscriber.

the subscriber.

For thirteen years, writing done with ink manufactured from this recipe has been exposed to the sun and air, and is as fast in color and as good now as when first

written with A Orders solicited and all promptly filled. Address J. E. BRITTON, Charlotte, Mecklenburg Co., N. C.

The following recommendation of the superior quality eithe lok is given by the gentleman whose name is annexed. He has used the lok and can speak for its good qualities:

CHARLOTTE, N. C., June 3, 1863.

Mr. J. E. Britton:

DRAM SIR:—I have tried your very excellent Writing
Fluid, and can truly say that it is superior to any ink that
I have ever seen manufactured in the South. It is equal,
if not far better, than any writing ink made at the North.
Every one who will try this ink can be sure of getting an
excellent article.

O. OVERMAN, P. M.,
Uharlotte, N. C. Charlotte, N. C.

TAKEN UP.

ND COMMITTED TO THE JAIL OF RANDOLPH AND COMMITTED TO THE JAIL OF RANDOLPH County, N. C., on the 4th of March, 1868, a negro alaye who says his name is GREEN, and that he belongs to David Graham, of Wythe county, Virginia. Said boy had on when taken up a gray frock-coat and gray pants. He appears to be about twenty-one or two years old, weight about 150 lbs., copper color. The owner of said slave is required to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be dealt with as the law directs.

B. F. STEED, Jailor.

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE. THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE A TRACT THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE A TRACT of land in the County of Greene, North-Carolina, called BULLHEAD, fourteen miles east of Goldsborough, containing between 275 and 300 acres. The place has on it a good dwelling house, gin house, cotton screw, and other convenient and necessary buildings; also, a very good fish poud near the dwelling. For terms, apply to the subscriber at Goldsborough.

JOHN J. EDMUNDSON.

STRAYED OR STOLEN,

ROM CAMP FEREBEE, (NEAR) SNOW HILL, Green County, N. C., on the 25th altimo, two bay MARks. The following descriptions sufficient to identify the stock: One is a dark bay, five years old, some white in the face; mane worn off midway the neck; right hind foot diseased, shod before, medium size, carried off a balter with knowledge on it and when the left was in good

order.

The other a deep (red) bay, 3½ years old, slim, small size, no particular marks, and was purchased of Mr. Asa Eason, in the vicinity of Snow Hill.

We are satisfied that they were stelen by some thief, and any person who will furnish any information relative to the apprehension of the unbung scoundrel, or the whereabouts of the stock, will be liberally rewarded for his trouble bits and the stock. ble, kindness, &c., by H. T. KNOTTS, JAS. M. WRIGHT,

Co. A. 59th Regt. N. C. Cavairy, Greenville, N. C.

MR. E. L. HUSTON—SIR:—YOU ARE hereby notified that by virtue of a commission to us issued, we will proceed on the third (3d) day of September next, at Alva Smith's store house in Fair Bluff, N. C., to take deposition of Augustus Smith, to be read de bene esse in the case of Doe on demise of E. L. Huston vs. John Griffin and Stewart Carroll, when and where you can attend and cross examine said Smith, if you see proper.

A. F. POWELL, J. P.

DEMPSEY COLEMAN, J. P.
Fair Bluff, N. C., July 18, 1863.—30—weighd.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA, FRANK-lin County, Court of Pless and Quarter Sessions June Term, 1863. Wm. R. Kiro, Administrator, es. Heirs at law of P. R. Tunerall, deceased, petition for account and

settlement.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that John Hunt and Emily, his wife, J. T. Pope and Mariam, his wife, James Turner and Elizabeth, his wife, Frank Patterson, Samuel Tunstall and N. R. Tunstall, defendants in this cause, reside beyond the limits of shis State; it is therefore, on motion, ordered by the Court, that advartisement be made for six weeks successively in the Baleigh Standard, notifying the said defendants of the filing of this petition, and that, unless the suppear at the next term of this Court and answer the petition, the same will be taken proconfesso and heard as parts as to them. A copy

Teste.

T. C. ROETON, c. c. c.

June 26, 1868. (pr. ad. \$10.) 27—w&t.

BLACKSMITH WANTED. WISH TO HIRE OR BUY A GOOD BLACK-amith—will hire a white man and furnish dwelling house, or will buy or hire a slave.

Also, wanted five good field hands for the balance of the

Also, wanted five good field names to.

Also, wanted five good field names to.

Also, wanted five good field names to.

O. J. COWLES.

terms.

Vilkesborough, N. O

June 5, 1868.

NORTH-CABOLINA, FRANKLIN ty, in Equity, Fall Term, 1862. TROMAS C. and others es. MIAL HORRON and others. Petition

land.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Horton, — Coleman and Cynthia, his wife, with ton, and Edward Freeman and Mary, his wife, with ton, and Edward Freeman and Mary, his wife, details in the shore petition, are non-residents of this blut, in the Baleigh Standard for six weeks, commandia in the Baleigh Standard for six weeks, commandia said non-residents to appear at the next term of this con the second Monday after the 4th Monday of Septement, to answer or demur to the said petition, other judgment will be taken pro confesso and hard a part to them, and decree according to the prayer of the Witness, Tho. K. Thomas, Clerk and Market Lin County at office in Indoor.

petition.

Witness, Tho. K. Thomas, Clerk and Maler for Frank
lin County, at office in Louisburg, July 16th, 402.

THO. K. THOMAS.

(nr. adv. \$10.)

the subscriber on the 29th May, 100 the subscriber on the 29th May, 100 woman, named SARAH ANN. She weighs about 160 is 5 feet, 5 or 6 incles high, dark copper color, fall for quick spoken, about 20 years old and took all her dock with her when she left. I will give the above rewith her delivery to me, or for her confinement in any a that I can get her. My address is

JOSEPH D. DELD Thomasville vo.

WALUABLE MILL PROPERTY PALE.—We offer at private sale our valuable in PROPERTY, situated on the stream of Stinking Que four miles west of Graham, and in a thickly settled ton of country, which affords abundant castom. It is on the premises a good dwelling house, with a seexcellent water, and necessary outbuildings. For paralars, address the undersigned at Holt's Store, Alam County, N. C.

DENNY, & PATTEESON July 21, 1868.

SCUTH LOWBLL WOOL CARBUNG
CHINE, twelve miles northeast from Hillsborn
one mile from South Lowell Academy and thirtees
Durham's. My Cards are in good order, with helps
cient to ran day and night, so that those at a distance
not have to leave their wool. Wool left at my house, is
miles south of Mt. Tirzah, on the Raleigh road, if
River Reidga will be carded and returned to sense. miles south of Mt. Tirzan, on the stands to same parties.

A. M. Laffi

ORTH-CAROLINA, ALEXANDER Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June 18 1863. A. U. McInyosu and J. W. Jones, Adm'rs, at heirs at law of Jos. M. Bogle, deceased. Petition for lement.
It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that ! Bogle, Jr., and R. L. Bogle, are non-residents of State: It is, therefore, on motion, ordered by the Cathat publication be made in the North-Carolina Made that publication be made in the North-Carolina Made

that publication be made in the North-Carolina Made for six weeks successively, notifying them to be add pear at the next term of our said Court, to be held for county of Alexander, at the Court House, in Taylora on the lat Monday of September next, then and the plead, answer or demur to the said petition, otherwise prayer of the petition will be granted.

Witness, E. P. Matheson, Clerk of our said Companies, in Taylorsville, the 1st Monday of June, 1862.

Interv. 1863.

ORTH-CAROLINA, GRANVILLE CON Moore vs Joan Flaming and wife Nancy and others.

ginal bill.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that he Lyon, one of the defendants in the above recited a resides beyond the jurisdiction of this Court, it is original that publication be made in the North-Carolina State a newspaper published in the City of Raleigh, for six we have a properly positions the said Julya Lyon to he are a newspaper published in the City of Kaleigu, for six a successively, notifying the said John Lyon to be, and pear at the next term of our said Count of Equit, a held for the said County of Granville, at the Court had in Oxford, on the first Monday of September next, is and there to plead, answer or demur to the said bill, the wise the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard sape to him.

as to him.

Witness, John W. Hays, Clerk and Master of our
Court, at Oxford, the 2d day of July, A. D., 1863.

JOHN W. HAYS, C. 2.1

NORTH-CAROLINA, GRANVILLE COUNTY Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May in 1863. James W. Lyon, Adin'r. of Elizabeth Lyon, to Petition to make real estate assetts, &c.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that is M. Lyon, one of the parties in this cause, resides be the limits of this State: It is, therefore, on motion,

ed by the Court, that advertisement be made for six we successively in the Raleigh Standard, notifying the John M. Lyon of the filing of this petition, and that are be appears at the next term of this Court, and answer petition, the same will be taken pro confess, and have a parte as to him. ex parte as to him.

Witness, Augustine Landis, Clerk of said Court, at fice, the first Monday of May, 1863.

A. LANDIS, c. c. c. June 30, 1863.

(pr. adv. \$10.)

27-ws.

TO REFUGEES. HOUSE AND LOT IN WILKESBOROUGH A rent for the balance of the year—terms modera will suit a small family—say six persons—convenients

SALT.

THE SUBSCRIBER IS MAKING SALT AT STU
Sound, Onslow County, which he will sell at
works two dollars per bushel below the Wilmington is
ket price, or he will trade Salt for provisions at the cam
market rates.
Salt is now selling at as low a price as it can possible
made for, and parties likely to want it would do wel
lay in their supply at once.

May 19, 1863.

21—wampt VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE. THE UNDERSIGNED OFFERS FOR SALE !

HR UNDERSIGNED OFFERS FOR SALE I following property situated in the town of Taywille, N. C.: One lot containing two acres on which the is a large dwelling not yet completed; eight rooms of shuilding are elegantly finished—the other portion all der good roof and requires but little more work to coplete it—the lot is well enclosed, with good well and shouses thereon.

Terms to suit the purchaser. Apply to Col. M. TEAGUE at Taylorsville, or Capt. J. H. FUOTE, at Raleigh.

May 8, 1868.

WANTED. A LADY (VIRGINIAN) OF SEVERAL YEARS II
perionoe as a teacher, and who is well qualified
teach the English branches and music, desires a simila
in some private family either in this State or further So
References exchanged. Address "TEACHER".

PEATAVILLA FEMALE SEMINARY, BY VIDSON COUNTY, N. C.—The fall session of lastitution will open July 20, 1863, under my superiss assisted by competent teachers in all the Department will take twenty boarders in the female department, will take twenty boarders in the female department, twelve in the male.

Those wising to enter would do well to inform me the fact as soon as convenient. Expenses \$130 per sion of twenty weeks. Those expecting to be with will find conveyance at Lexington depot on the 18th of lay. Distance from the Depot to the Seminary is 9 mile Address me at Yadkin Institute.

G. W. HEGE, A. M., Prosing.

July 7, 1863.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.-RAN way from the subscriber on the night of the lift april last, my negro man named RUFFIN. He is dark yellow complexion, tall and well preportioned, weighs about 190 pounds. He has a scar on one of legs, produced by a burn; also, a small scar on his head. He had on when he left a black sack overcast the state of the left and the le bead. He had on when he left a black sack outcomed out on serge pants. I suppose he is lurking about Race Hillsborough or Chapel Hill as a free boy.

I will give the above reward for his delivery to my residence near Wilton, Granville County, N.C. twenty-five dollars if confined in any jail so that I can him again.

N. M. LAURENCE, M. D., Wilton Granville Co. No.

Wilton, Granville Co. N

The land is well suited to the production of corn, and to bacco, and in a good state of improvement a first rate condition. In addition to a comfortable in the native forest. A very large and spleadid make in the native forest. A very large and spleadid make in the native forest. A very large and spleadid make in the native forest. A very large and spleadid make in the native forest. In addition to a comfortable ing and all necessary outhouses, there are two other houses that could easily be moved. A small, selected chard; the tract is well watered.

I will sell the stock and crop, if bought soon, sold immediate possession.

immediate possession.

For any turther information in reference to the plant of the

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA, CHIPAL COUNTY, COURT of Pleas and Quarter Session, in Term, 1865. Osen Henderson, Adm'r., vs. Fassion Cook and others. Petition to sell real estate.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, this and Henry Cook, are non-residents of this State: therefore, ordered and decreed that advertisement her in the Raleigh Standard, notifying the said defendant the filing of this petition, and that unless they appear the next term of this Court, to be held at the Courth in Pittsborough, on the 2d Monday in August next answer the petition, or the same will be taken pro case and heard at parts as to them.

Witness, R. C. Cotton, Clerk of said Court, at offs Pittsborough, the 2d Monday in May, 1863.

B. C. COTTON, C. C. June 30, 1863.